

TENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

Applicant's or agent's file reference FB4320/MOC	FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below.	
International application No. PCT/EP 99/ 09146	International filing date (day/month/year) 22/11/1999	(Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 21/11/1998
Applicant DEVINE, Elizabeth et al		

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 2 sheets.

☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing :

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the **title**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No.

☐ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

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☐ None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/09146

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12G3/00 C12G3/04 A23C13/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12G A23L A23C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4 419 378 A (RULE CHARLES E) 6 December 1983 (1983-12-06) column 2, line 24 - line 35; claims 1,4 column 3, line 4 - line 54 ---	1,5,8-11
A	GB 2 211 393 A (UNITED BISCUITS LTD) 5 July 1989 (1989-07-05) page 1, line 35 -page 4, line 34; claims 1-8 page 6, line 3 - line 22 ---	1-3,11
A.	US 4 752 494 A (TANG JIUNN-YANN ET AL) 21 June 1988 (1988-06-21) column 2, line 18 - line 41; claim 1 -----	1,11

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

4 May 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

30/05/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Charles, D

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 99/09146

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4419378	A	06-12-1983	CA 1169288 A	19-06-1984
GB 2211393	A	05-07-1989	NONE	
US 4752494	A	21-06-1988	NONE	

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INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference FB4320		FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/EP99/09146	International filing date (day/month/year) 22/11/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 21/11/1998
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC C12G3/00		
Applicant DEVINE, Elizabeth et al		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.


2. This REPORT consists of a total of 4 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☐ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 23/05/2000	Date of completion of this report 27.07.2000
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Vernier, F Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8646



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/EP99/09146

I. Basis of the report

1. This report has been drawn on the basis of (*substitute sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to the report since they do not contain amendments.*):

Description, pages:

1-20 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-11 as originally filed

2. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
☐ the claims, Nos.:
☐ the drawings, sheets:

3. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

4. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	1-11
	No:	Claims	
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	1-11
	No:	Claims	
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-11
	No:	Claims	

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/EP99/09146

2. Citations and explanations

see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

see separate sheet

Item V

11. The subject-matter of independent claims 1 and 11 differs from the prior art disclosed in the international search report, in that the food products are layered and the emulsifier or setting agent used is not sodium caseinate.
Thus, the subject-matter of claims 1-11 meets the novelty requirements (Article 33(2) PCT).
2. In view of the technical problem to be solved (to provide a layered food product which is gelled at room temperature and melted after heating in a microwave) and its unexpected solution (a thermoreversible setting agent different from sodium caseinate), the subject-matter of claims 1-11 can be regarded as involving an inventive step (Article 33(3) PCT) over the prior art disclosed in the international search report.
3. The subject-matter of claims 1-11 meets the requirements of Article 33(4) PCT because it is applicable in the food industry.

Item VIII

4. The terms "substantially", "room temperature" and "temperature elevated above room temperature" used in claims 1 and 11 are vague and indefinite and as such render the scope of the claims unclear (Article 6 PCT).
5. The Applicant is reminded that the technical feature(s) introduced by the expressions "optionally", "preferably/more preferably/most preferably" have no limiting effect on the scope of the claims in which they are found. The technical feature introduced by such an expression can therefore be regarded as entirely optional (Article 6 PCT). This comment is relevant to claims 4-6 of the present application.



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C12G 3/00, 3/04, A23C 13/12	A3	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/30470 (43) International Publication Date: 2 June 2000 (02.06.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP99/09146 (22) International Filing Date: 22 November 1999 (22.11.99) (30) Priority Data: 9825446.9 21 November 1998 (21.11.98) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SAINT BREN- DAN'S IRISH CREAM LIQUEUR COMPANY LIMITED [GB/GB]; 10 Rosstowney Road, Londonderry BT47 6NS (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): DEVINE, Elizabeth [GB/GB]; Dunhugh Park 21, Derry BT47 2NL (GB). WARD, Conor [GB/GB]; 15 O'Donovan Road, Culmore Road, Derry BT48 8PS (GB). (74) Agent: O'CONNELL, Maura; F.R. Kelly & Co., 9 University Street, Belfast BT7 1FY (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), DM, EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 5 October 2000 (05.10.00)
(54) Title: A THERMOREVERSIBLE FOOD PRODUCT (57) Abstract <p>The present invention concerns a food product which is in a gel phase at room temperature and which is converted to a liquid phase at a temperature elevated above room temperature. The invention has particular application to a bi- or multi-layered food product, in particular a cream liqueur food product. The invention provides a food product whose top layer comprises less than 70 % (w/w) water, thereby overcoming a prior art problem of colour migration between layers.</p>		

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INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : A23L 1/00	A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/30470 (43) International Publication Date: 2 June 2000 (02.06.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP99/09146 (22) International Filing Date: 22 November 1999 (22.11.99) (30) Priority Data: 9825446.9 21 November 1998 (21.11.98) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SAINT BRENDAN'S IRISH CREAM LIQUEUR COMPANY LIMITED [GB/GB]; 10 Rosstowney Road, Londonderry BT47 6NS (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): DEVINE, Elizabeth [GB/GB]; Dunhugh Park 21, Derry BT47 2NL (GB). WARD, Conor [GB/GB]; 15 O'Donovan Road, Culmore Road, Derry BT48 8PS (GB). (74) Agent: O'CONNELL, Maura; F.R. Kelly & Co., 9 University Street, Belfast BT7 1FY (GB).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AT (Utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (Utility model), DE, DE (Utility model), DK, DK (Utility model), DM, EE, EE (Utility model), ES, FI, FI (Utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (Utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.</i>
(54) Title: A THERMOREVERSIBLE FOOD PRODUCT (57) Abstract <p>The present invention concerns a food product which is in a gel phase at room temperature and which is converted to a liquid phase at a temperature elevated above room temperature. The invention has particular application to a bi- or multi-layered food product, in particular a cream liqueur food product. The invention provides a food product whose top layer comprises less than 70 % (w/w) water, thereby overcoming a prior art problem of colour migration between layers.</p>		

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A THERMOREVERSIBLE FOOD PRODUCT

5

The present invention concerns a thermoreversible food product.

10 The term "thermoreversible" is intended to mean that which is convertible from a gel phase at room temperature to a liquid phase at a temperature elevated above room temperature. The term "thermoreversible" also includes the preferred term

15 "thermointerchangeable" as that which is convertible from a gel phase at room temperature to a liquid phase at a temperature elevated above room temperature and is reconvertible back to a gel phase when cooled to room temperature.

20 It is an object of the present invention to provide a food product which is gelled at room temperature and which, following heating in a microwave, has completely melted.

25 It is a further object of the present invention to provide a bilayered food product in which both layers are gelled at room temperature and in which, following heating in a microwave, both layers are completely melted, but remain as substantially separate liquid

30 layers.

It is a still further object of the present invention to provide a bilayered food product in which colour

migration between the two layers is substantially eliminated, after the food product has been microwaved.

It is also an object of the present invention to
5 provide a multilayered food product, in which all
layers are gelled at room temperature and in which,
following heating in a microwave, at least two of the
layers are completely melted, but remain substantially
separate liquid layers, and in which colour migration,
10 between those layers, is substantially eliminated.

The food product may be, for example, a coffee liqueur
product, having a base layer containing coffee and
alcohol and having a top layer containing an animal fat
15 or a mixture thereof, a vegetable fat or a mixture
thereof or a mixture of animal and vegetable fats. It
is envisaged that both layers of such a food product
may be melted to their respective liquid phases and
heated by means of a microwave.

20

In a first embodiment, the invention provides a food
product having a top layer comprising less than 70%,
preferably less than 65%, more preferably less than
60%, most preferably less than 50%, (w/w) water and an
25 amount of at least one top thermoreversible setting
agent sufficient to maintain the top layer in a gel
phase at room temperature whilst permitting
thermoreversion to a liquid phase at a temperature
elevated above room temperature, with the proviso that
30 sodium caseinate is substantially absent.

Preferably, the top layer contains 40-65% (w/w) water,
more preferably 40-50% (w/w) water.

More preferably, the top layer contains at least 40% (w/w) water.

- 5 By "room temperature", we mean at or below 23°C. By "temperature elevated above room temperature", we mean that the temperature in the relevant layer is, following heating by microwave, at or above 40°C, preferably at or above 45°C, more preferably at or
10 above 50°C, most preferably at or above 55°C.

Preferably, the food product additionally includes a base layer comprising at least one base thermoreversible setting agent in an amount sufficient
15 to maintain the base layer in a gel phase at room temperature, whilst permitting thermoreversion to a liquid phase at a temperature elevated above room temperature.

- 20 Advantageously, the top layer additionally comprises at least one top emulsifier and more than 15% (w/w) fat. More advantageously, the top layer contains more than 20% (w/w) fat and most advantageously 20-40% (w/w) fat. The fat can be of animal or vegetable origin, or a
25 mixture thereof.

Preferably, the at least one top thermoreversible setting agent is combined with the at least one top emulsifier selected from at least one mono-glyceride of
30 a fatty acid or mixtures thereof; at least one di-glyceride of a fatty acid or mixtures thereof; at least one sucrose ester or mixtures thereof; or mixtures of two or more of mono-glycerides, di-glycerides and

sucrose esters. More preferably, the top layer contains 0.1 to 1.75% (w/w) of the at least one top thermoreversible setting agent. Even more preferably, the base layer contains 0.1 to 3.5% (w/w) of the at least one base thermoreversible setting agent.

In a conventional cream liqueur system, sodium caseinate is used as an emulsifier and as a stabiliser. However, in a microwavable food product, which is the subject of the present invention, the co-presence of sodium caseinate and alcohol causes skin formation when the food product is microwaved. It was, therefore, necessary to preclude the use of sodium caseinate.

It is believed that the present invention overcomes the problem of colour migration by providing a top layer having less than 70% (w/w) water - this reduces hydrogen ion migration, which is accompanied by colour migration, from the base layer to the top layer, which hydrogen ion migration affects the pH of the top layer and may also be accompanied by a breakdown in the stability of the top layer's emulsion, causing it to lose its thermoreversibility.

Suitable emulsifiers should not form a skin on the upper surface of the top layer when the top layer is heated - it is thought that such skin formation is related to denaturation of a proteinaceous emulsifier, so that such emulsifiers should be avoided. Suitable emulsifiers must be comestible and include, but are not limited to, mono-glycerides of fatty acids, di-glycerides of fatty acids, sucrose esters or mixtures

thereof. Sucrose esters endow good stability, but their organoleptic properties need to be improved.

Suitable top and base thermoreversible setting agents must be comestible and include, but are not limited to, gelatine, agar, gellan gum, methyl celluloses, guar gum, carrageenan (preferably kappa and/or iota carrageenan), gum arabic, xanthan gum, locust bean gum or mixtures thereof. When the thermoreversible setting agent is gelatine, the top layer may contain 0.75 to 1.75% (w/w), more preferably 1.0 to 1.5% (w/w) gelatine and the base layer may contain 1.5 to 3.5% (w/w), preferably 2.0 to 3.25% (w/w), more preferably 2.25 to 2.75% (w/w) gelatine. When the thermoreversible setting agent is carrageenan, the top layer may contain 0.1 to 1.0% (w/w), preferably 0.25 to 0.75% (w/w) carrageenan and the base layer may contain 0.1 to 1.5% (w/w), preferably 0.2 to 0.75% (w/w) carrageenan. If a mixture of carrageenans is used, they may be present in a ratio of 2:1 to 1:2, preferably 1.5:1 to 1:1.5 (ratio of kappa to iota carrageenan).

Gelatine is obtained from collagen found in animal tissues, including the skin, tendons and ossein of bones.

In a second embodiment, the invention provides a cream liqueur food product having a top layer comprising (i) less than 70% (w/w) water; (ii) more than 15% (w/w) fat; (iii) at least one top emulsifier; and (iv) at least one top thermoreversible setting agent, the at least one top emulsifier and the at least one thermoreversible setting agent being sufficient to

maintain the top layer in a gel phase at room temperature, whilst permitting thermoreversion to a liquid phase at a temperature elevated above room temperature, with the proviso that the, or each, top
5 emulsifier or setting agent is not sodium caseinate.

The invention also provides a method for forming a layer of a food product, comprising at least one thermoreversible setting agent and/or at least one
10 emulsifier, the method comprising the steps of providing a first liquid phase at a temperature below room temperature; providing a second liquid phase comprising an amount of at least one setting agent and/or at least one emulsifier sufficient to maintain a
15 mixture of the first and second liquid phases, when mixed in a thermoreversible gel phase at room temperature with the proviso that the, or each, setting agent and/or emulsifier is not sodium caseinate, the second liquid phase being at a temperature raised above
20 room temperature; and mixing the first and second liquid phases to obtain the top layer.

By "raised temperature" is meant a temperature at or above 30°C, preferably at or above 35°C.
25

It will be appreciated that, if the food product comprises a top layer and a base layer, the aforementioned method comprises the steps of providing first and second base phases; mixing the first and
30 second base phases and allowing the thus mixed first and second base phases to set; providing first and second top phases; mixing the first and second top

phases and allowing the thus mixed first and second top phases to set on the base layer.

According to a further embodiment of the invention
5 there is provided a method for forming a layer of a food product comprising at least one thermoreversible setting agent and/or at least one emulsifier sufficient to maintain the layer in a gel phase with the proviso that the, or each, setting agent and/or emulsifier is
10 not sodium caseinate.

It will be appreciated that, if the food product comprises a top layer and a base layer, the aforementioned method comprises the steps of providing
15 the first layer, allowing the first layer to set; providing the second layer and allowing the second layer to set on the base layer.

Advantageously, the food product is a cream liqueur.
20 By "cream liqueur" is meant a bi- or multi-layered beverage whose top layer contains fat of animal and/or vegetable origin and at least one of whose other layers contains alcohol. If the cream liqueur is bilayered, the volume ratios of the top and base layer should be
25 in the range 1:1 to 1:12, preferably 1:1 to 1:10, most preferably about 1:2. Hereinafter is exemplified a cream liqueur food product in the form of an "Irish Coffee" having two layers, namely a base layer and the top layer. It will, of course, be appreciated that the
30 cream liqueur food product may, alternatively, be a "French Coffee" if brandy is added instead of Irish whiskey in the base layer. Similarly, a "Russian Coffee" (vodka) or "Caribbean Coffee" (rum), etc., are

also envisaged. The present invention is not of course limited to coffee-containing cream liqueur food products (coffee cream liqueur food products)

5 Any comestibly suitable alcohol in the base and/or top layer may be selected from spirits, such as neutral spirit, whiskey, whisky, brandy, vodka, rum or a mixture thereof. Preferably, the base layer contains 7 to 20% (w/w), preferably 8 to 12.5% (w/w), more
10 preferably 8.75 to 10% (w/w) alcohol. More preferably, the top layer contains 7 to 20% (w/w), preferably 8 to 12.5% (w/w), more preferably 8.75 to 10% (w/w) alcohol. Advantageously, the cream liqueur food product contains 7 to 20% (w/w), most preferably 8.75 to 10.5% (w/w)
15 alcohol.

The invention will now be described and exemplified in the following examples, which are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

20

Example 1

A gelatine-containing cream liqueur food product is prepared in the following manner.

25 The base layer is made first and needs to set before the top layer is applied. In this example, the base layer is made by forming first and second liquid base phases, the first liquid base phase being a coffee flavoured solution and the second liquid base phase
30 being a 7.5% (w/w) gelatine solution.

Table 1 shows the ingredient list for the base and top layers of two formulations of the present invention -

Formulations A and B - each of which is similarly prepared.

Table 1

BASE LAYER - INGREDIENT LIST		
Ingredients	A % (w/w)	B % (w/w)
Water	72.34	72.14
Sugar	15.00	15.00
Gelatine-Sherex***	2.45	2.45
Caramel (Quest 15752)	0.49	0.49
Neutral Spirit	7.64	7.75
Whiskey	1.13	1.13
Flavour	0.39*	0.49**
4% NaOH Solution	0.55	0.55

5 *Coffee (Quest 2A92529)

**Coffee QL 15052

***Sherex is a 240-bloom pork gelatine supplied by Quest International.

10

TOP LAYER - INGREDIENT LIST		
Ingredients	A % (w/w)	B % (w/w)
Water	46.75	42.44
Double Cream	17.94	18.53
Akolat* (Trade Mark of Karlshamns) B15	13.70	14.15
Sugar	9.13	11.89
Neutral Spirit	7.85	8.11
Whiskey	1.17	1.21
Starch - Thermtex	0.91	-
Tri Sodium Citrate	0.08	0.08
Gelatine - Sherex	1.37	1.42
E471 Emulsifier (Admul MG 4223)**	0.18	0.19
Flavour (Cocoa DA06008)	0.91	1.89
Whisky - nn 11034	-	0.09

*A vegetable fat, specifically, a nonlauric speciality fat based on a blend of refined and partly hydrogenated oils and fats and containing emulsifiers (E471 and E322) and natural

and/or near nature identical butter fats. Akolat 15 can be used in a large number of applications in which butter fat is normally used.

5 **Admul MG 4223 is a mono-diglyceride prepared from edible vegetable oil and is recommended for use as a water-in-oil emulsifier in table margarine; as an aerating agent and shelf-life extender in bakery margarines and shortenings; and as an aerating agent in ice-cream and imitation creams.

10 Formulation B has a slightly higher alcohol content at 10.1% than Formulation A at 9.97%, in their respective base layers - this improves its organoleptic properties and, possibly, its microbial stability. In the
15 respective top layers, sugar and flavour contents are higher in Formulation B, than in Formulation A, to improve organoleptic properties. These changes, in turn, affected the weights of the respective top layers which, then, affects the respective %(w/w).

20 The first liquid base phase is prepared by heating 30% of the water used to make the base to 15°C in a jacketed insulated tank equipped with a mixer and dissolving the sugar therein.

25 The caramel, neutral spirit, whiskey and coffee extract flavour are then added and the solution corrected to pH 6-7 by adding 4% NaOH. When fully dissolved, 25.1% of the water used to make the base is added as ice,
30 thereby chilling the solution to 4°C.

35 The second liquid base phase is prepared by using 44.9% of the water used to make the base so as to make a 7.5% (w/w) gelatine solution. The water is heated to 70°C in a jacketed insulated vessel equipped with a stirrer and the gelatine powder is added under agitation. The solution is maintained at 70°C for 3 minutes, in order

to ensure that the gelatine is solubilised. The mixture is then cooled, with stirring to 35°C.

The base layer is then obtained by transferring two
5 volumes of the first liquid base phase into the end
mould, for example, a glass and, thereafter, dispensing
one volume of the gelatine solution (second liquid base
phase) into the mould in such a way as to ensure that
the first and second liquid base phases are completely
10 mixed. This is achieved using twin piston volumetric
fillers, which are equipped with non-drip filling
nozzles and individually jacketed hoppers (at 4°C and
at 35°C, respectively) for the first and second liquid
base phases. The second liquid base phase hopper
15 should be a low volume tank, to ensure rapid turnover
and short holding times of the second liquid base phase
and its filling head, down to the filling nozzle,
should be trace heated to 35°C. Both filling
heads/mechanisms should be attemperated by initially
20 re-circulating the respective first and second liquid
base phases. 66mls of the first liquid base phase (at
4°C) and 33mls of the second liquid base phase (at
35°C) are mixed by simultaneously filling into a 17cl
"tulip" glass with a resulting temperature, when mixed,
25 of 16°C approximately. Filling is through twin off-
centred, non-drip filling nozzles, to ensure adequate
mixing.

Extensive testing of a wide variety of glass types has
30 demonstrated that the use of a "tulip" glass is
preferred for manufacturing the product and for
microwaving it prior to consumption. By "tulip" glass,
is meant a glass of substantially tulip shape.

- The "tulip" type glass is the most stable on the production line, it maximises the mixing of the two phases at the fillers and shows good load-bearing characteristics for foiling. On microwaving, the "tulip" glass does not develop convection currents and therefore does not display the mixing of the two layers which is characteristic of other glass shapes.
- 10 At the optimum temperature of 4°C for the first liquid base phase and 35°C for the second liquid base phase, the base layer sets in a period of 7-10 minutes at 10°C-20°C air temperature.
- 15 The 17cl glass containing the base layer at approximately 16°C is transferred to a covered, positively-pressured, first accumulation conveyor, whereupon it is retained for 20 minutes so as to ensure a firm set of the base layer.
- 20 The top layer is made in the following manner. Once again, the top layer is formed by providing, separately, first and second liquid top phases which are thereafter mixed.
- 25 The first liquid top phase is made by heating 60.43% of the water to make the topping to 80°C in a jacketed insulated tank equipped with a high speed stirrer, the water being agitated vigorously. Tri-sodium citrate, emulsifier (E471), starch, sugar, Akolat (Trade Mark) B15 vegetable fat, double cream, neutral spirit, whiskey and cream liqueur flavours are then added in that order. The mixture is heated to 55°C and, with
- 30

vigorous stirring, the solution is maintained at 55°C for 2 minutes. The solution is then double homogenised at 4,000 psi. The first liquid top phase is then cooled in-line to 13°C and can be stored at a
5 temperature of 13°C in a jacketed insulating tank equipped with a stirring paddle.

The second liquid top phase is prepared by using 39.57% of the water used to make the topping so as to make a
10 7.5% (w/w) gelatine solution, the water being heated to 70°C in a jacketed insulated vessel equipped with a stirrer and the gelatine powder being added under agitation. The solution is maintained at 70°C for 3 minutes, so as to ensure that the gelatine fully
15 solubilised. The mixture is then cooled, with stirring, as rapidly as is possible to 35°C.

The top layer is then obtained by mixing the first and second liquid phases thoroughly in a ratio of 4.0 parts
20 by volume of first liquid top phase and 1.0 parts by volume of second liquid top phase. Specifically, twin piston volumetric fillers are used, each equipped with individually jacketed hoppers (at 13°C and at 35°C, respectively) for the first and second liquid top
25 phases.

The filler is equipped with a single filling and mixing head to thoroughly mix the discharges of both pistons before their deposition in the 17cl glass which
30 contains the set base layer. Filling volumes of 40ml and 10ml of first and second liquid top phases, respectively, are used, the filling being via a single centred non-drip filling nozzle.

Once again, the second liquid top phase hopper should be a low volume tank to ensure rapid turnover and short holding times of the second liquid top phase. Its filling head, down to the mixing head, should be trace heated to 35°C. As before, both filling heads/mechanisms should be attemperated by initially re-circulating their respective products. The top layer takes 8-10 minutes to set at an ambient temperature of 10°-20°C.

The 17cl glass containing the set base layer and the 50ml top layer is then passed to a second accumulation conveyer (covered and positively air pressurised) for a 20 minute residence time until a firm set has been achieved. The 17cl "tulip" glass containing the set base layer and the set top layer is then transferred to a rotary foiling station where a microwavable foil is picked from a magazine, placed on the glass rim and conduction sealed at 180°C for 0.5-1.5 seconds. The heated sealing head should be a rubber/metal composite and be fixed on flexible mountings.

The foil should be heavy gauge aluminium with no rough edges to minimise the risk of "arcing" in the microwave. The foil underseal is specifically formulated to seal to the very small cross section of the glass rim within the time/temperature allowed.

The product is then passed for packaging.

Experiments have shown that it is possible to make a cream liqueur food product with a stable cream-

containing top layer with a shelf life of up to 12 weeks at room temperature i.e., less than 23°C, without using sodium caseinate to stabilise the emulsion.

- 5 The presence of 0.18% (or 0.19%) (w/w) E471, as emulsifier, in the top layer, yields a top layer with good organoleptic properties which does not form a skin after microwaving.
- 10 It will be appreciated that the temperature and residence times indicated herein are ambient temperature dependent and may be varied, depending on the actual ambient temperature experienced.
- 15 When it is desired to consume the food product, the glass containing the base layer and top layer and covered with the foil is placed in a 700W microwave oven for 1 minute to heat the top layer to approximately 52°C and the base layer to approximately
- 20 62°C. It will, of course, be appreciated that the microwave conditions will vary, depending on the make, age and wattage of the microwave oven.

Example 2

- 25 A carrageenan-containing cream liqueur food product is made in the following manner.

The base layer is made first and needs to set before the top layer is applied. The base layer comprises of

30 a coffee flavoured solution with neutral spirit, whiskey, minerals (calcium chloride dihydrate), sugar and a thermoreversible setting agent. The top layer comprises of a flavoured solution of animal and

vegetable fats, neutral spirit and whiskey, emulsifiers and two thermoreversible setting agents.

5 Table 2 shows the ingredients for the base and top layer.

Table 2

BASE LAYER - INGREDIENT LIST	
Ingredients	% (w/w)
Water	74.78
Sugar	15.00
Deltagel 379*	0.39
Quest Caramel 15752	0.49
Neutral Spirit	7.64
Whiskey - Bushmills	1.13
Quest Coffee 2A92529	0.39
Calcium Chloride Dihydrate	0.17

* Deltagel 379 is kappa carrageenan for use in food products and is supplied by Quest International Ireland Limited.

10

TOP LAYER - INGREDIENT LIST	
Ingredients	% (w/w)
Water	42.78
Sugar	11.99
Akolat B15* - Karlshamns	14.27
Cream	18.69
Neutral Spirit	8.18
Whiskey - Bushmills	1.22
Cocoa Flavour DA06008	1.90
Admul MG4223 (emulsifier) (E471)	0.19
Whiskey NN11034	0.10
Deltagel 388**	0.30
Calcium Chloride Dihydrate	0.17
Deltagel 379*	0.20

* Deltagel 379 is kappa carrageenan for use in food products and is supplied by Quest International Ireland Limited.

15 **Deltagel P388 is iota carrageenan for use in food products and containing carrageenan (E407).

The base layer is prepared by heating 90% of the water to 100°C in a tank equipped with a mixer and heating

and cooling jackets. Calcium chloride dihydrate is added achieving a temperature of 90°C, followed by the sugar and the thermoreversible setting agent (Deltagel 379) which have been blended prior to this. Mixing is
5 continued at 80-90°C (15-20 mins approx.) until the solution is clear. It is then chilled to 45-50°C - but never below this temperature range. The spirits are diluted with the remainder of the water content (10%) and are then added with colours and flavours to the
10 tank.

The base layer is then obtained by filling a volume of the liquid base into an end mould, for example, a glass. 100ml of the liquid base layer (at 45-50°C) is
15 filled into a 17cl "tulip" glass. The filler hopper for the liquid base should be a low volume tank, to ensure rapid turnover and short holding times and its filling head, down to the filling nozzle, should be trace heated to 45-50°C. The filling head/mechanism
20 should be attemperated by initially re-circulating the respective solution.

As in Example 1, a "tulip" glass is preferred for manufacturing the product and for microwaving it prior
25 to consumption.

The 17cl glass containing the base layer at approximately 40°C is transferred to a covered, positively-pressured, first accumulation conveyor,
30 whereupon it is retained for up to 25 minutes (air temperature 10-20°C) so as to ensure a firm set of the base layer.

- The top layer is prepared by heating 90% of the water to 100°C in a tank equipped with a mixer and heating and cooling jackets. Calcium chloride dihydrate is added achieving a temperature of 90°C followed by the sugar and thermoreversible setting agents which have been pre-mixed. Mixing is maintained at 80-90°C until the solution is clear (15-20 minutes). To a small batch of the clear solution, the emulsifier (Admul), molten Akolat (fats), flavours, diluted spirit blend and cream are then added, in that order, and the solution is raised to 55°C with heating. It is then double homogenised at 4000 psi at 55°C, cooled to 45-50°C and then filled immediately.
- 15 The filler deposits 50ml of the liquid (molten) top layer into the 17cl glass which contains the set (gelled) base layer. Once again, the liquid top layer hopper should be a low volume tank to ensure rapid turnover and short holding times. Its filling head, down to the filling nozzle, should be trace heated to 45-50°C. As before, the filling head/mechanisms should be attempered to 45-50°C by initially re-circulating the liquid top layer.
- 25 The 17cl glass containing the set base layer and the 50ml top layer is then passed to a second accumulation conveyer (covered and positively air pressurised) for a 20 minute residence time until a firm set has been achieved. The top layer takes 15-25 minutes to set at an ambient temperature of 10°-20°C.
- 30

The 17cl "tulip" glass containing the set base layer and the set top layer is then transferred to a rotary

foiling station where a microwavable foil is picked from a magazine, placed on the glass rim and conduction sealed at 180°C for 0.5-1.5 seconds. The heated sealing head should be a rubber/metal composite and be
5 fixed on flexible mountings.

As in Example 1, the foil should be heavy gauge aluminium with no rough edges to minimise the risk of "arcing" in the microwave. The foil underseal is
10 specifically formulated to seal to the very small cross section of the glass rim within the time/temperature allowed.

Experiments have shown that it is possible to make an
15 alcohol-containing food product with a stable cream-containing top layer with a shelf life of up to 12 weeks at temperatures up to 42°C, without using sodium caseinate to stabilise the emulsion.

20 The presence of 0.19% (w/w) E471, as emulsifier, in the top layer, yields a top layer with good organoleptic properties which does not form a skin after microwaving.

25 It will be appreciated that the temperature and residence times indicated herein are ambient temperature dependent and may be varied, depending on the actual ambient temperature experienced.

30 When it is desired to consume the cream liqueur food product, the glass containing the base layer and top layer and covered with the foil is placed in a 800W microwave oven for approximately 1 minute 30 secs (half

power) to heat the top and base layers to approximately 65°C. It will, of course, be appreciated that the microwave conditions will vary, depending on the make, age and wattage of the microwave oven.

5

It will be appreciated that, although Example 1 exemplifies a food product containing gelatine as the thermoreversible setting agent and Example 2 exemplifies a food product containing carrageenan (base layer) and carrageenans (top layer) as thermoreversible setting agents, it is also within the scope of the present invention to use gelatine (or other thermoreversible setting agent(s)) in one layer and carrageenan(s) (or other thermoreversible setting agent(s)) in another layer.

10

15

CLAIMS :

1. A food product having a top layer comprising less
5 then 70% (w/w) water and an amount of at least one top
thermoreversible setting agent sufficient to maintain
the top layer in a gel phase at room temperature,
whilst permitting thermoreversion to a liquid phase at
a temperature elevated above room temperature, with the
10 proviso that sodium caseinate is substantially absent.
2. A food product according to Claim 1, in which the
top layer additionally comprises more than 15% (w/w)
fat and at least one top emulsifier.
- 15 3. A food product according to Claim 2, in which the
thermoreversible setting agent is selected from the
group comprising gelatine, agar, gellan gum, methyl
celluloses, guar gum, at least one carrageenan, gum
20 arabic, xanthan gum, locust bean gum or mixtures
thereof; and the top emulsifier is selected from mono-
glycerides, di-glycerides, sucrose esters; or mixtures
thereof.
- 25 4. A food product according to Claim 3, in which the
top layer contains 0.1 to 1.75% (w/w) of the at least
one top thermoreversible setting agent, preferably
selected from the group comprising gelatine,
carrageenan or mixtures thereof, most preferably
30 selected from the group comprising gelatine, kappa-
carrageenan, iota-carrageenan, mixtures of kappa- and
iota-carrageenan; and mixtures of one or both of kappa
and iota-carrageenan with gelatine.

5. A food product according to any one of the preceding claims, in which a base layer contains 0.1 to 3.5% (w/w) of at least one base thermoreversible setting agent, the base thermoreversible setting agent being selected from the group comprising gelatine, agar, gellan gum, methyl celluloses, guar gum, at least one carrageenan, gum arabic, xanthan gum, locust bean gum or mixtures thereof, more preferably selected from gelatine, carrageenan and mixtures thereof, most preferably selected from gelatine, kappa-carrageenan, iota-carrageenan, mixtures of kappa- and iota-carrageenan and mixtures of one or both of kappa and iota-carrageenan with gelatine.
6. A food product according to any one of the preceding claims, in which the top layer contains 40-65% (w/w) water, preferably 40-50% (w/w) water.
7. A food product according to any one of the preceding claims, in which the top layer contains 20-40% (w/w) fat.
8. A food product according to Claim 5, in which the base layer contains at least one comestibly suitable alcohol.
9. A food product according to any one of the preceding claims, in which the top layer contains at least one comestibly suitable alcohol.
10. A food product according to Claim 8 or 9, in the form of a cream liqueur.

11. A cream liqueur food product having a top layer comprising

- (i) less than 70% (w/w) water;
- 5 (ii) more than 15% (w/w) fat;
- (iii) at least one top emulsifier; and
- (iv) at least one top thermoreversible setting agent,

the at least one top emulsifier and the at least one
10 thermoreversible setting agent being sufficient to maintain the top layer in a gel phase at room temperature, whilst permitting thermoreversion to a liquid phase at a temperature elevated above room temperature, with the proviso that the, or each, top
15 emulsifier or setting agent is not sodium caseinate.